NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, W. W. CORNER OF MASSAU AND FULTON STE

to include sectors.

OLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, combaining importneces, relicited/rom any quarter of the usorld—if used self, be
raile pend for. ED OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONT, ENTE ARE
PROVIDENCY REQUESTED TO SELF ALL LETTERY. AND PACE-

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

Foliame XXI......No. 195

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Miss Emma Stanley in

BOWERY CHEATER, BOWERY-THE BIRTH OF FREEDOM

BROALFVAY VS. RIETIES, 472 Broadway-Ingonas, THE WOOD'S MINETREES, 444 Broadway-Ermorian Mix-

KELLERS EMPIRE HALL 598 Broadway Parkietic

DUSSELMORF GELLERY, No. 487 Broadway-Valuable New York, Saturday, July 12, 1856

The steams ip Africa, which left Liverpool on the 28th of June, arrived at this port at noon yesterday, with three & ys later news from Europe.

With respect to the Central American and ealistment difficulties between England and the United States the news is important. We publish to-day the despetches of Lord Clarendon in reply to the last office | papers of Mr. Marcy, which were sent out by ex-Minister Crampton. His lordship ac-knowledges the full right of the United States government to interpret their own municipal laws as they think best, and consequently acknowledge that the President had a right to dismiss Mr Crampton if he were displeasing to him; but he evidently adheres to the opinion-indeed be assertsthat the wilfel complicity of Mr. Crameton in the matter was not proven during the trial or afterwards.

The English government expresses satisfaction that Mr. Dallas has been empowered to enter into communications with respect to Central America, cannot be promptly terminated by direct negotia tion; and if they cannot be so settled, then to dis cass the conditions of arbitration on these points of difference." Lord Clarendon hopes that these "conferences may be conducted in that spirit of cordiality and frankness which is dictated by the true nterests of Great Britain and the United States."

The Court costume trouble had been renewed at St. James' Court, where, on the 25th ult., an American military officer and West Point Professor was refused admission to the Queen's presence, when ed with a frock coat, buff vest and black necktie. Mr. Dallas would not enter the royal circle without his friend, and consequently left the palace, a proceeding which created a great hubbub for a moment. Queen Victoria was informed of the occurrence. She ordered the gentleman to be admitted "in any dress," but Mr. Dallas had left with him at the time.

The Princess Royal had a narrow escape from a serious accident by fire from a taper which caught her dress. The new contract for the conveyance of the English mail to Australia by steam, monthly, has been taken at £185,000 per annum. The route will be from Southampton to Alexandria, across the Isthmus of Suez, down the Red Sea to Point de Galle, and round Cape Louis to Melbourne. In Parliament Lord Lyndhurst vindicated the claims of the Jews to sit in Parliament, in a speech of surpassing ability, but the Oath of Abjuration bill was defeated by a majority of 32. In France it was said that the Corps Legislatit was prepared to reject the bill which reduced the duty on imports if it had not been shaped in conformity with their prejudices against free trade. Prussia, it is said, is to introduce considerable modifications into the tariff of the Zollverein The Emperor of Russia, following the example of Western Powers, has been issuing a Crimean medal, its recipients being all who defended Sebastopol. The directors of the Bank of England on the 26th of Jone lowered their rate of discount from 5 cent., at which it stood for four weeks, to 4 per cent.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 1,500 bales, at full prices. The European news by the Africa imparted more confidence to holders, who were not disposed to press sales. The news transpired too late in the day for its effects to be developed on the market for breadstuffs. Flour sold to a fair extent, at about the quotations of the previous day. Wheat was rather easier. Prime white Canada sold at \$1.85; Western fair white and prime red at \$1.55, and Southern mixed at \$1.61. Corn was about 2c. per bushel better, with a fair amount of sales. Pork opened at \$21 for mess, and closed at \$20 871 a \$20 94. Lard was firm, with sales of 500 barrels, delivered on the dock, at 12 lc. Sugars were firm and in good demand, with sales of about 1,400 a 1,500 hogsheads and 200 boxes, on terms stated in another column. Freight engagements were light and rather un settled for grain to Liverpool. Shippers, at the meeting of Upper 'Change, had not had time to read Whiskey again advanced I cent per gallon, and elo ed at 36

Our corres; ondent at Rio Janeiro, writing on 4th of June, reports both the city and port free from disease. Coffee was coming in slowly, but a more abundant supply was looked for from the interior in six weeks. Some British vessels had been chartered for the United States. Mr. John Cross, a citizen of Charleston, lately in the employ of the Amazon River Navigation Company, was drowned in the bay, by the upsetting of a sail boat, on the 24th of

Yesterday was private bill day in the Senate, and no business of a public nature was transacted. A number of private bills were passed, among them one giving a pension of fifty dollars a month for five years to the widow of Commodore Decatur In the House, Mr. Oliver presented the minority report of the Kansas Investigating Committee. It is a document of great length. Mr. Oliver denies the state ments and conclusions of the majority of the committee, and makes out a case that will, no doubt. prove satisfactory to the pro-slavery party, if not to

We have Havana dates to the 6th instant. The yellow fever continued to prevail. The sugar

market was quite active. It is stated that the amendment made to the Senate bill for reforming the Navy provides for a new Board to open, re examine and pass upon the cases of furloughed or dropped officers who desire it, with a view to a restoration to their former positions, if it is found they have been unjustly treated by the late Board. The whole number of officers in service is to be temporarily increased for this purpose. This amendment does not interfere with the confirmation

of the promotions made by the late Board. The Central Park Commissioners sent in a communication to the Board of Supervisors last evening sking the sum of \$200,000, to be raised by tax, for the purpose of proceeding with the improve ments in Central Park. The application was grant ed, by a vote of 14 to 8. Another round sum-\$150,000-was voted to the Commissioner of Records, to defray the expense of indexing titles.

Nothing of special interest occurred at the meet-ing of the Board of Aldermen last evening.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening the ordinance appropriating \$100,000 for the use of the Commissioners of the Central Park was adopted. Councilman Swan opposed the appropriation, in a speech containing some palpable hits, a sketch of | nerty, uncivilized ;

which may be found in our report of the proceedngs in another column.

The lithographers held a meeting last evening at Tammany Hall, to pro cest against Congress contracting United States lithographing to static and others not derectly engaged in the lithograph business. It seems that journeymen lithograp on this ar count, have to suffer a reduction in their wages,

Mr. Pelton, of this ci'y, has reported in Congres a bill to require the employment of apprentices in the commercial marine of the United States, as follows:-For every vessel of 150 tons burden and less than 300, one apprentice; from 300 to 500, two apprentices; 500 to 960, three apprentices, and one additional apprentice for every 500 tons above

The plan put in operation in this city some weeks ago for the disposition of unpaid letters, addressed to persons within the United States, being ound to work satisfactorily, the Postmaster Ge neral has given directions for it to be extended to all other offices as early as practicable. Blank circulars and note of instruction bave been printed, and will be carculated to Postmasters in the course of

The News by the Africa-Clouds Gathering

The Africe, with London papers to the 28th ult, arrived yesterday morning. In our extracts from her files will be found the reply of Lord Clarendon to Mr. Marcy's despatch, the answer of Crampton to the charges centained in that despatch, and other cocuments bearing on the mutual relations of the two countries. The British government have not given up Mr. Crampton They have undersinished faith in his integrity and innocence, and they consider him in every way worthy of the gratitude of her Majesty. At the same time they are willing to concede to the President a right which they would in the event occurring claim to themselves-that of dismissing minister who was not an agreeable representa tive of a friendly Power. Accordingly, they do not resent the dismissal of Crampton by the corresponding dismissal of Dallas. On the contrary, knowing his temper and esteeming his character, they are happy to have to deal with him in the settlement of the Central American affair, and they trust that he will leave no effort untried to settle it at as early a day as possible.

Such is the tenor of the public documents which

have appeared since the last steamer arrived.

They are less useful to contemplate than the tene of the press. We knew before, in general torms, what the views of the British government were but all were not prepared, we imagine, for the asperity and bitterness which pervade the news paper articles on the subject of the United States. All at once the tone of the leading journals is altered; they are as offensive, as vituperative as ever. The reason of this is undoubtedly to be found in the tone of the Continental press. Whether with or without the Emperor's approval. the Paris press and the German and other foreign journals have imitated it-has been severe and caustic upon England for its cenduct in the Crampton affair. These Paris fire eaters say that Great Britain has not acted like a first class Power. They think she has submitted tamely to an insult which she ought to have resented. Nor are the courts of Europe less plain spoken. The despotic monarchs of the Continent who have a natural, inherent hatred both of England and the United States, are in glee at having it to say that England has received a slap in the face from her old colony, which she dared not retaliate. And these taunts are the more venomous and the more keen, as they come close upon the heels of a general depreciation of the British army and British military effort.

papers altered so as to be hardly recognised as he same we were so glad to see some weeks since. And though if time were given them, and they were allowed to rest in peace, they would no doubt ere long regain their tranquillity and common sense, we acknowledge that we view it as very unfortunate that it should be at the very time that Englishmen are thus irritated that we have to settle with them that most embarrassing Central American question. At the best of times it was a difficult matter to settle, as the length of time it has remained unsettled sufficiently proves; but just now, when on one side the popular mind is heated and aggravated by a consciousness of moral defeat and a constant repetition of foreign taunts. and on the other politicians are excited and tempted by the pendency of the Presidential election, we shall regard ourselves and the world very fortunate indeed if the matter is brought to a close without something worse than the dismissal of an incompetent, talkative, blundering minister.

Hence it is that we find the tone of the Londor

That the two countries stand in this wrongful relative position is as much the fault of our politicians as of theirs. Pierce, Marcy and Buchanan are as clearly answerable for the mischief as Crampton, Clarendon and Palmerston. It was, undoubtedly, a pettifogging policy on the part of the two former that prevented all the pending questions with England from being settled long since; and wrong as Crampton undoubtedly was, Americans will derive no food for pride from a comparison of the lawyer-like letter of Marcy, full of equivocations and special pleading, with the manly, brief, gentlemanly despatch of Lord Clarendon. Again, the English, as well as ourselves, are becoming satisfied at last of the part that Mr. Buchanan played in these English disputes. They see, as well as we do, that he nursed them, rolled them over under his tongue as a pet morsel to be used at his election; joked away offers of arbitration; dilly-dallied when action was required; would not understand this man, and would not make himself understood by that; in a word, so skilfully and cunningly played his cards that the disputes are unsettled to this day, and Mr. Buchanan's friends are still hoping to make capital out of them. If it should be our fate again to plunge into war with England-if we should see our coasts blockaded, our cities besieged, our foreign trade destroyed, the peace of the world interrupted, civilization ught to a stand, liberty in despair and despoten exulting-it may be well to remember that he first steps toward that miserable consummation were taken by Franklin Pierce, William L. Marcy

and James Buchanan See how even in trifles their management has been contemptible. We hear by this mail of a professor at West Point who would be present at the Queen's levee in his uniform, and not in a court dress; who was warned of the contrary rule by the Master of the Ceremonies, but still insisted on entering; who was at last forced to withdraw, Mr. Dallas and other Americans accompanying him in his retreat. Happily we hear next day that Mr. Dallas had the sense to apologize for this breach of etiquette; and so the matter ended. Is not this the first fruits of Marcy's despatch on plain clothes? Has it not already earned for Americans abroad the name of amounth, unman-

proceedings which we published yesterday of the late General Convention at Buffalo, the stated object of which was "to secure, as far as possible, unity and efficiency of action throughout the country in behalf of freedom for Kansas.' embody a solemn warning to Mr. Toombs and all the Southern members of Congress, that if they would secure Kansas as a slave State, now is the time: and they have no time to lose.

The leading spirit at this Buffalo Conventier. was Governor Reeder, a shrewd, practical and able manager, whatever may have been his K'ansus operations as Mr. Pierce's first Governor of that unfortunate Territory. Gerrit Smith, a regular man of war wherever niggers are concerned, thought the practical course of action in behalf of "free Kansas," suggested by Governor Reeder, entirely too tame and good-catured for the crisis. Mr. Smith was for an armed invasion of Kazsas, and for war to the knife against border ruffians, United States dragoons, and everything else opposed to freedom. 'Governor Reeder, on the other hand, suggested the necessary preparations for good service, before proceeding to active hos tilities. Said he, "When the right time comes to strike. I want the South to have the first notice of the blow with the blow itself. The free State party take the ground that they will exhaust all peaceful remedies, and that cone, they will resist to the death and pile the soil the constitution no

longer protects with heaps of their oppressors." This comparatively mederate plan of Gov. Resder prevailed; but in the platform so pted. and in the organization effected at this Convention, there is nothing but the admission of Kansas as a free State, or a fight for it between the North and the South, as between Russia and Turkey. The Buffalo General Northern Convention have appointed "a National Karsas Committee, to whose discretion the whole conduct of their sacred cause is intrusted." one member from every State, where the right sort of man can be found, and five additional members residing in Chicago—they call for menthly subscriptions of money to this committee; and the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for each month is demanded: Northern emigrants are to go to Kansas through Iowa, &c. The Convention also resolved "that the attempt to force slavery upon Kansas, must, at whatever cost, be de feated, regardless of the action of the federal government"-" that the new Kansas bill just passed by the Senate is deceptive and fraudulent." and that its enactment into a law will make of Kansas a slave State." &c.. &c.

Such is the solid substance of this Buffalo Con cention-a consolidation of all the Northern operations in behalf of "free Kansas" into the ands of a national and central committee, whose headquarters shall be Chicago, and the pouring of free State emigrants into Kansas as fast as volunteer contributions to the extent of a hundred thousand dollars a month will do the work And let not the Southern men in Congress delude themselves with the idea that these monthly contributions cannot be raised. Under the tremendous Northern excitement of this Presidential struggle the money can be raised; and the men can be raised to go, if they are paid and subsisted for a season. The sources of supply from the vast multitudes of the unemployed, or idle or restless free soilers, adventurers and loafers of the North, are nexhaustible. All that is wanted to raise a monthly army of a thousand Northern volunteers for Kansas, is the money; and this new movement for the sinews of war, unless speedily intercepted by the bill of Mr. Toombs, will probably result in war-civil war-not alone between the free State squatters of Kansas and the border uffians, in regular warlike fashion, upon the soil of Kansas, but in a war which may be carried by way of retaliation into Missouri, by an inva-

sion from Kansas. The way to put an end to this perilous trouble is to provide at once by act of Congress for the admission of Kansas as a slave State-why min the matter and quibble about it, Mr. Douglas: -we repeat, as a slave State, according to the intent of the bill of Mr. Toombs. That bill of the Senate, now before the House, will do it. It places the requisite agents and power in the hands of Mr. President Pierce to secure a State convention in Kansas, and a State constitution for Kansas, recognising and protecting the institution of Southern slavery. What more do the South want? What more can they ask? And now is the time to strike while the iron is bot. The bulk of the free State squatters bave been driven out of Kansas by fire sword, and terrorism, and ere they can return the work must be done or the South, to recover Kansas, may have to fight for it as Turks against Russians. Shall all that has been done by Mr. Douglas, Mr. Pierce, Gov. Shannon, Col. Samner Gen. Atchison. Dr. Stringfellow, and the border ruffians, be lost? They have cleared the track: all that is now required to hold the ground in behalf of the South, and her rightful claim to a ba lance of power in Congress, is to pass the bill of

Let the Southern democrats in the House, and the Southern Fillmore men, make this bill a sine qua non with the Northern supporters of Mr. Buchanan, and they can pass it. It is the test question of Southern rights, under the compromises of the constitution. Let the bill be passed, and let Kansas come in as a slave State. The South are entitled to it, and the North can well afford to surrender it. As a philanthropic movement, we say let the bill pass; for should it result in advancing the price of niggers, according to the theory of Gov. Wise, it will also result in improving their condition; for as the nigger increases in value, the master will be the more careful to keep him sound and healthy. Pass

THE PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENT .- Our triangu lar contest for the Presidency is becoming quite interesting. The three candidates brought out for the race have at length got fairly started and we already begin to see some very curious symptoms of their speed and bottom.

The first nag trotted out was Mr. Fillmore; bet after rubbing him down and sponging his nose, it was thought for a time he would have to be trotted back again, he was so stiff in his joint. and so weak in his knees. A prodigious effort on his arrival here made him a little lively ; but the effect was temporary, for it hardly lasted him to Buffalo. In other words, the scarcerow monsters made of straw and old rags, which were flaunted before the eyes of the good people of this State by Mr. Fillmore's Know Nothing fuglemen as the real old Pope, and the genuine Archbishop Hughes, and the bloody Jesuits of Rome, were a dead failure; and a general impression followed that it was all day with the amiable Know Nothing candidate, and that he would soon disappear, like a star of the sixth magnitude, behind the politi-

cal herizon.

Of Jate, however, a resurrection of the "old

line whige" in the South has given a new impulse to the Fillmore cause. The "old line whigs" of Maryland, in a formal State Convention, have declared him their "old line" candidate-pot on the rickety-rackety Philadelphia platform, but troon the good ideas of the old whi'g party. This proceeding in Maryland has be en heartily seconded by the "old line whigs' of Virginia, and will doubtless be followed up in similar movements throughout the Southern States; and this restoration of Mr. Fillmore to the respectable position of the "old line whig" candidate will be very apt to give him four or five, if not a full half dozen of the Southern States. This consummation will carry the election into Congress should Fremont fail of an election by the people by his vote in the Northern States. In this resurrection and reaction of the "old line whigs," therefore. Mr. Fillmore oeases to be an insignificant figure in the perspective, and becomes a prominent object in the foreground of the picture. The stiffness is taken out of his joints by the old whig liniment, and he begins to jog along on the South side of the course at a fair and promising

pace, and in a free perspiration.

Col. Fremont, the last nag brought out, has started off with far preater speed and momentum than either of his competitors; and like one of his favorite California horses that have made their one hundred and twenty miles at a single stretch, there appears to be no end to his endurance. Head and tail up, and with his legs well thrown out, he runs like the wind. Already this new candidate from the Rocky Mountains has more newspapers at his back than Mr. Buchanan, and a party in his support truly formidable in men, neans, talent and enthusiasm. Whigs and democrats, Catholics and Puritans, natives and Germans, Know Nothings and Irishmen, young and old, are rallying, right and left, East and West, under the banner of Fremont. He and his army of supporters are fairly in for the sweepstakes, and they may win; but if they do not win. they will at least make a most terrible shaking among the old dry bones of the retten democracy. and will probably carry up Frement to Congress the highest of the three candidates from the people.

Mr. Buchanan, on the other hand, is already slackening in his gait very perceptibly. His papers are deserting him here and there, and his nost active drummers seem te be laboring in vain to get up a little enthusiasm. The stuff of which popular enthusiasm is made, however, isn't in him, and cannot be brought out of him. Through his whole life he has been a cold and timid man, following in the wake of other men: while Fremont has been a veritable and notable pioneer, leading the way in the path of empire, and opening up hitherto unknown regions to seience and Anglo-Saxon civilization. We don't hear anything of late of Mr. Buchanan. Had the Presidential election taken place the day or the week after the Cincinnati Convention he would have hardly had a show of resistance; but he has been losing ground ever since. Even Captain Rynders, with his well-drilled Empire Club and his faithful little six-pounder, can hardly make noise enough for the democratic candidate to be heard beyond the iron railings of the Park.

Thus, then, they stand : Fremont ahead all over the North, Fillmore bristling up in the South, Buchanan losing ground. At this rate. where will the democracy be in November?

THE LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

THE MINORITY REPORT OF THE KANSAS COMMITTEE— THE DEBATE ON THE BROOKS CASE—THE TRIAL OF MR. HERBERT, ETC. WASHINGTON, July 11, 1856.

Mr. Oliver, of the Kansas Investigating Committee, submitted his minority report to-day. It is a very lengthy document, covering one hundred and fifty pages port, and is written with great ability. The speaking on the Brooks affair will be concluded to

morrow, and on Monday the vote will be taken. In the event of the failure of the House to pass the resolution to expel Brooks, it is in contemplation to offer one already prepared, strongly censuring his conduct. The testimony in the Herbert murder case was concluded this afternoon, and the arguments of counsel con

As ascertained at the Navy Department, there are now 5 captains, 38 commanders, and 32 lieutenants on leave and waiting orders. The five masters and eighteen passed midshipmen, who recently passed their examination at the Naval Academy, will be immediately ordered to sea.

menced. It is the prevailing opinion that he will not be

Fremont and Dayton Ratification Meeting. New BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 11, 1856.

The Fremont and Dayton ratification meeting here this vening was organized by the appointment of John B. Hill as President; John W. Stout, Nicholas Booraem John Johnson, P. P. Runyon, John Helm and Lawrence Fisher as Vice Presidents, and Woodbridge Strong, K. T. B. Spades, L. D. Jarrard, Cornelius Powellson and Robert The following resolutions were then adopted:-

The following resolutions were then adopted:—
Resolved, That this meeting accept most cordially and earevily the platform of principles adopted by the National Resublicas Convention, at Philadelphia, on the 17th day of June
set; that the said platform contains no language or sentiment
of entirely patrictic and loyal to the institutions of the counry, and should meet with a heavity responses in the bosom of
very lover of freedem throughout the Union.
Resolved, That in John C. Frentout, the nomines of said
convention for President of the United States, we recognize a
ano of pure and stainless life—of retimenent and capacity—of
the highest order of patient enhancence—of great force of chacity and the most licity patriolism, and of the most undoubted
ad chivalrous bravery—as a man whose young life and serters, as far as his power, have been given to the prosperity
and greatness and glovy with the country, with an enhancent
most unequalled office of the country—its preservation that it
tent the output of the country—its preservation and
where custrions.
Resolved, That in William L. Davion, the nomines of said

one exercions. We have not been a payton, the nominee of said sectived. That in William L. Dayton, the nominee of said section for Vice President, we have one of our most highly remed, most highly becomed, and most highly gifted and lillied some—one of whem we are justly prond—one whom delight to honor—one who will add grace and dignity to Senate of the United States, and reflect honor and credit ed. That the nomination of Wm. A. Newell, the oppo-

Reroived, That the iomination of Wm. A. Newell, the oppo-ing candidate for Governor of this State, meass the entire con-stence of this meeting; that with his character, his compe-nery, and hatred of tyranny, injustice and wrong we are ity satisfied, and of his attachment to the multiurions of the tion, and his zeal for the honor, welfare and prosperity of cwm State we have the most abundant evidence. Resolved, That we hereby fully endorse, ratify and confirm for foregoing nominations, and pedge our most zealous but morable exertions in behalf of their complete and triumphant

uccess.

Resolved, That we are inflexibly opposed to any interferent with slavery in the States where it exists, and as inflexibly of rith slavery in the States where it exists, and as indexibly op-used to its further extension.

[Here the wires ceased working, leaving us in want of he remainder of the report.—Rer.]

Democratic Serenade Lousville, Ky., July 11, 1866. Hon, John C. Breckenridge was serenaded at the Galt House last night. He made a brief speech, in which he

regarded the republican and the democratic as the two great conflicting parties, and very sharply denounced the republicans. The democracy here are full of enthusiasm News from Kansas. Cmcno, July 11, 1856.

The Alten Courier learns that General Lane was driven back into lowa, with his company of emigrants, on the 4th inst. This is considered very doubtful, as Lane and his company were at Oscaloss on the 2d inst., 180 miles

News from Havana. NEW OBLEANS, July 10, 1854.

The steamship Quaker City has arrived at Mobile with Havana dates to the 6th. Sugars were buoyant. vellow fever continued quite prevalent.

Railroad Consolidation. Cmc.uo, July 11, 1886,

A meeting of the stockholders of the Military Tract Railrond was held yesterday, and a consolidation effected with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1856.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of privat

the widow of Commodore Decatur a pension of fifty do' ars a month for five years.

The bill for the relief of Mr. McCormick, proposin & to allow him to go before the Commissioner for the re newal of his patent, on the ground of a former applica lon re-fused through a technicality, was debated and rejected by nine majority.

Adjourned till Monday.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, JULY 11, 1856. INORITY REPORT OF THE KANSAS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

Mr. OLIVER, (dem.) of Missouri, from the minority of the Kansas Investigating Committee, made a report, in which he says the resolution on which the committee was raised was simply to collect evidence, and report it to the House. He had no expectation of anything beyond this being done. He arraigns the report of the majority of the committee as altogether ex pure, remarking that many of its statements are without fact and testimony to support them. He states that the evidence taken shows that Fr. Whitfield was the duly elected delegate in November, 1854, and that while the testimony was conflicting and directly contradictory on some points relative to the election in March, 1855, for members of the Legislature, yet from the whole it clearly appears that the antislavery party was in the minority in fourteen out of eighteen election districts. The aggregate votes cast for their
candidates throughout the Territory, as they appear on
the poll books, was short 800, while by the census taken
in the Territory before there were 2,005 legal cotes, without
allowance for the immigration of bona fide sellers after
the census and before the election. He states that there
is no evidence of any force or violence used to prevent
any man from voting in the entire Territory; no evidence
of a single assault and battery about voting on that day,
no evidence of assailing in the slightest degree the correctness of Governor Reeder's judgment in awarding cerrificates of election to the members of the Legislature.
That Legislature was a proper law making body, and
therefore its laws were valid, as far as they were
consistent with the constitution of the United States and
the organic act, and Mr. Whitfield being duly elected in
pursuance of law thus passed, it entitled to his seat. Mr.
Ofter reviews at great length the existing troubles in
Kansas, saying, from the evidence they are properly
chargenble to the revolutionary movements of those who
got up the Topeka Convention, and who have pledged
themselves to resist the laws at all hazards.

The BOOKS AND SUNNER AFFAIR.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report ture, yet from the whole it clearly appears that the anti-

themselves to resist the laws at all hazards.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report on the assault on Mr. Summer by Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina.

Mr. Allison (nigger worshipper) of Pa., contended that the sphiect not only involved the rights of Mr. Summer, the sphiect not only involved the rights of Mr. Summer,

on the assault of air, summer by Air. Brooks, of exact Carolina.

Mr. Allison (n'gger worshipper) of Pa., contended that the subject not only involved the rights of Mr. Summer, but of the peeple. This was not merely a private quarrel. The sanctity of the Senate chamber had been violated by a saember of this House, which should, however unpleasant it might be, putth the offender.

Mr. Recock, (dem.) of Va., said there was no case on record showing the expulsion of a member for assault and battery. He argued that the pending case did not warrant the interposition of the House, no such "disorderly behavior" for which the constitution provides punishment having been committed.

Mr. Sinkons (nigger worshipper) of N. Y., argued that the postection of members from insult for anything said in debate was essential to freedom of debate, and therefore he sustained the position taken by the Select Committee in their report.

Mr. Kinson, dem.) of Va., said this whole matter had been invested with an importance quite unmerited. When the facts were developed there could be found nothing but personal controversy. The House had only limited power ever its members, and could not punish for "disorderly behavior" unless committed in open session, and could not expel for an offence elsewhere.

Mr. Eno, (nigger worshipper) of Pa., said the House owed it to the mation in the defence of a great constitutional principle, to pass the resolution of expulsion, and much as he regretted the necessity he was constrained to vote for its passage.

Mr. Gidnings, (nigger worshipper) of Ohio, tendered to Mr. Enooks the whole sympathies of his heart, for he recolected that, fifteen years ago, he himself stood here accosed, but on a different charge, without being permatted to open his lips or a friend to utter a sentiment in his behalf. He said Mr. Brooks had satisfied the law relative to hit assaultand battery on Mr. Sumner, but had not atoned for the great crime committed against the constitution and the blow made againsts the sovereign rights o

Sumner's speech.

Mr. Camenal (nigger worshipper) of Ohio, said he should endeavor to morrow to close the debate by moving the previous question, in order that a vote might be taken on Monday.

Markets.

Markets.

New Orleans, July 9, 1856.

Cotton easier. Sales for the last three days, 3,500 bales, at 10½c. a 10½c. for middling. Cotton freights to Liverpool, ½d. Sterling exchange, ten per cent premium. Alhans, July 11—17 M.

Corn—Western mixed, 57c. a 58c.; sales, 10,000 bushels. Oats, 42c. for State, affoat. Whiskey, 34½c.

Sweed, July 11—6 P. M.

Flour in good demand. Sales 500 bbls. at \$6.75 for extra Canadian \$57.5 for double extra do., and \$6 for common Oswego brands. Wheat in fair request before the Africa's news was generally k nown. Sales 22,000 bushels fair ren Indiana. Corn unchanged. Sales 15,000 ushels. Canal freights lower—flour 40c.; wheat 12c. a 12½c, and corn 10s. to New York. Lake imports to-day—400 bbls. flour; 19,000 bushels wheat; 13,000 hushels corn. Canal exports—2,732 bbls. flour; 23,780 bushels wheat; 23,350 bushels corn; 5,639 bushels rye; 4,564 bushels peas.

Gur Washington Correspon

WASHINGTON July 10, 1856.
Our Coast Defences—The Court of Claims: Opposition to It in Congress—The New Naval Bill, dc.
These are emphatically the days of sections squabbles

and party demagoguism in our national Legislature, and it is refreshing to one, compelled to watch and listen to the daily proceedings here, to see or hear of a movement of a truly national character. The United States possess three great maritime fronts-on the Atlan tic, on the Pacific, and on the Gulf of Mexico-and a line of 5,000 miles of sea coast to guard from the attacks of hostile Powers. To the proper defence of this great extent of sea coast the attention of Congress was call a few days since, by the Hon. Lemuel Dale Evans, of Texas, who, I am pleased to say, has turned his attention to this great subject, so fraught with national in terest; and no man in Congress, perhaps, is better suited to the giant task of arranging and submitting a proper and efficient system of coast defences than Judge Evans, and certain y no State in the Union is in a more exposed and defenceless condition than the Lone Star State o which he is a representative.

Judge Evans, praying an appropriaton to aid him in test ing the nautilus system of coast defence. In bringing the system before the national Congress, the inventor claims that by the application of the new nautilus principle in combination with elements of power already ap proved by military science, with the addition of elaborated by himself by careful and repeated experi ments—the whole to be governed at will by the electric wire—he has produced a class or series of military engines which, if duly placed and managed, will render our harbors and channels absolutely invuinerable to eaval attack.

when he has produced a class or series of military engines which, if duly placed and managed, will reuder our harbors and channels absolutely invulnerable to naval attacks.

The nautius engines are, in effect, portable fortifications. They may be prepated complete, and kept in reserve, in the forts and assentla ashore; and when demanded for use, they may be easily transported, by sea or land, and rapidly located wherever the emergency requires their concentration. These engines are destined, as many competent engineers suppose, to open a now era in the history of military science.

The petition of Mr. Storm was appropriately referred to the Military Committee, and I understand that a hiberal appropriation will be recommended to test the merits and affaciency of his engine.

The Court of Chaims has suspended operations until after the warm weather. The practical results of this Court have disappointed its friends. It tends only to annoy and embarrass the claimants against the government which has been submitted to Congress for its action. First one nouse and then the other, at different sessions, have 'passed upon the claim favorably. The Court has been established, and the claimant referred there for justice. This reference involves a heavy expenditure of memy to procure in legal form testimony already on the claim at the cost of printing and taking of testimony, as imposed on him by the rules of the Court; pays his counsel fees, and proceures a unaimous judgment in his favor from the Court. This judgment is referred to Congress—by Congress to the Committee on Claims.—This is the practical operation of this now Court. Its decisions are no more respected by the Committee on Claims. This is the practical operation of this now Court of Claims. This is the practical operation of this now Court. Its decisions are no more respected by the Gammittees or Claims in the two houses of Congress than would be the opinion of any other three gentlemen of this now Court, and the chances for private speculation, at the expense

but. This is the working to be a people of the areant on the orthorn gentlemen on the subject of the areant on manor remove. They are bitterly severe in their dentitions of the areant, and the lexicons are searched by the control of the areant, and the lexicons are searched by the control of the areant, and the lexicons are searched. for terms of represch and vituperation, but there is a vituperation of the control of the contro

Un if this discussion has closed no other business with

be taken ' ,p by the House. In the meantime the Senate is closing, its protracted debate on the Naval bill, a copy of whic h is annexed:—

A MILL, TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITIED "AN ACT TO PROSONE

THE SPECIENCY OF THE NAYY."

Join the United States of America in Congress, assembled, That,
"poin the written request, made within thirty days after the
passage hereof, by any officer of the navy who was dropped
by the operation of the act of the twenty-eight of February,
eighteen hundred and fifty-nive, entitled "An act to "promote
the efficiency of the navy," the Secretary of the Navy shall
cause the physical, mental, professional, and moral fitness of
such officer for the naval service to be investigated by a court
of inquiry, which shall be governed by the laws and regulations which now govern courts of inquiry; and the Secretary
of the Navy shall present the facts and the opinion of the court
in each case to such action as he shall desent the secretary
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of the Navy shall present the facts of officers of the navy shall
be suspended so far as to authorize the restoration, within six
months from the passage of this act, by the Fresident, by and
with the advice and consent of the Senate, of officers reserved,
or dropped under the operation of the act of the twenty-eighth
of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-dive, entitled "An act
to premote the efficiency of the navy." Provided, That there
shall be no further premotions or appetiments in any gradeafter said restorations shall have been made therefor, until
such grade in the nettive service shall be restored to the limit
now prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That officers who wererepped as aforesaid, and who shall not be restored to the
aval service within it months from the passage hereof, shall
enabled to r

he act of February twenty-sight, sighteen hundred and fiftywe, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the nawy,"
as renders reserved officers incligible to promotion, be; and the
same is hereby, repealed.
Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That reserved officers may
be promoted on the reserved list, by and with the advice and
consent of the Senste, but no such promotion shall entitle them,
to any pay beyond that to which they were entitled when so reserved, nor shall they, by such promotion, take any higher
rank than they would have taken had they been reistned in
the active service of the navy; and the President shall be, and
has a from control of the navity and the President shall be, and
has the summaries of the navity and the President shall be, and
has the navity of the navity and the President shall be, and
to summaries the public interests be greated list, when, in his
act, or in the act to which this is an amendating in this
construed as to preclude officers on the reserved list from
wearing the uniform of their grades respectively.
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted. That captains in command
of squadrons be demonizated flag officers.
Sec. 6. And be it further enacted. That the grade of Admiral
in the naval service be, and the same is hereby, revived, and
that if, in the judgment of the President, the past eminent services of any naval captain shall entitle him to such distinction,
he shall be authorized, by and with the advice and causent of
the Senate, to commission such officer as admirad of the navy.
Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That there shall be established a corps, to be called "The Scientific Corps of the Nava,"
to which shall be assigned all duties pertaining to the Nava,"
to which shall be assigned all duties pertaining to the Nava,
Sec. 7. And be it further enacted with the naval service as
the Secretary of the Nava way, from time to time prescribe,
or as may be preacribed by law.

The Scientific Corps shall consist of—
On explain, two commanders, ten lleutenants, and sev

News from Brazil. OUR RIO JANEIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

Rio JANERO, June 4, 1858.

The Emperor and the Senato-Coffee Arrivals from the Country-Charters for United States-Death of Mr. John Cross, of Charleston.

I have only one moment to write a line by Capt Kelley,

of the bark Lapwing, which sails at daylight to-morrow norning, with a fine cargo of coffee for Baltimore. 1 send his Imperial Majesty's speech to the Senate. The new crop of coffee comes in in small lots, but it is as yet rather early for it to arrive in large quantities. In

as yet rather early for it to arrive in large quantities. In about six weeks more we expect free arrivals from the interior. At the present moment we have not a large amount of American shipping in port, consequently sense English vessels have been chartered for the United Senses.

Lhave the pain to record the premature death of our constrayman, Mr. John Cross, late of Charleston, who came to this city a little over one year since, on the steamer lay City, since which time he has been with his brother, who came with him, at the Pointe de Araie, opposite this city, engaged in the service of the Amazon Navigation Company. This young man and his brother were the gentlemen whom our Consul would not allow to proceed on their trip to California on the surveying schooner Humboldt, when they had a line opportually to proceed on their voyage.

This young man, Mr. John Cross, embarked with a companion in a rail boat at Ponte de Araie, for this city, at 2 o'clock on the 24th of May, which boat wat balgated with iron, and the wind is supposed to have struck their sail with such force as to have caused the boat to fill with water and immediately sink. Mr. Cross was drowned. His companion succeeded in reaching shore Diligent search was made for the remains of Mr. Cross, but without success.

Mr. Cross was a highly respected and enterprising man.

Our port and Rio are now free from all disease and

man. Our port and Rio are now free from all disease and ery healthy.

Theatrical, Musical, &c. Ninto's Garden.—Miss Emma Stanley is to repeat her pleasing entertainment, "The Seven Ages or Woman," this evening.

BOWERS THEATER.—This will no doubt be a regular old nebioned gata night at the Bowers. Two superior pieces are to be played, in both of which Mr. Brougham has excellent Irish characters, and will be supported by Mine. Ponits, Miss K. Reignolds, Messes. Fisher, Grace Canoll, Whiting and other talented members of his company. The exciting patriotic drama, styled the 'Birth of Freedom,' is to be given for the last time, and the celebrated drama of 'Rory O'More,' to the first time this season.

BROADWAY VARIETIES.—The juvenile artists are to repeat the favorite drama of 'ingomar' this evening. This is decidedly one of the best pieces in which they have as

yet appeared, as is evinced by the crowded audie who nightly applaud its performance.

Killing's Empire Hall.—Those who have not seen the beautiful pictures recently produced by that greatest of living illustrators, Mr. Kei er, should not neglect seeing them to-night, after which many of them will be withdrawn, to make room for other novelties. The acting scenes, the "Third and Fourth of July," are worth double the fee of admission.

Woon's Minstroms tender that rich piece of cumicality, the "Happy Man," and various songs, dances, &c., for the diversion of their multitude of friends this evening.

The New York Weekly Herald. NEWS FROM EUROPE—THE DISMISSAL OF CRAMPTON
—IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON—THE KANSAS
QUESTION—THE PRESIDENCY, ETC., ETC.

The WEERLY HERALD will be published at ten o'clock this morning. Its contents will embrace interesting intelligence from Europe, including Lord Clarendon's Letters on the Dismissal of Europe, including Lord Clarendon's Letters on the Dismissal of Crampton, and on the Central American Question; important News from Washington; The Senate and House Rules for the admission of Kansas; Letter from John C. Fremont accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency; also, from J. C. Breckenridge, accepting the democratic, and Kenneth Rayner, declining the Stockton Know Nothing nom nation for the Vice Presidency; The Celebration of the Fourth of July; Preceedings at the Inauguration of the Statue of Washington in Union square; News from Cuba, Mexico, Kansas, &c.; latest Telegraphic News; Financial, Commercial, Sporting, and Maritims Intelligence; together with A variety of Legal and Maritime Intelligence; together with a variety of local and miscellaneous matter. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter. Price sixpense.

A Few More Left of those Splendid Lilac and drab caseimeres and beavers, at WHIFE'S, owner of Broadway and Fulton street, and 148 Fulton street. Also, a large stock of straw and soft felt hats, of all shapes, sizes and colors, on hand.

Summer Hats in all their Varieties. and examine the extensive assortment now offered by the ma nufacturer at reduced prices. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal street. A Novel Vote.-The other Evening, after e

Now is the Time for Your Summer Hats. —We have a few more left, and will fit you nice and right, only for the best pearl beaver and moleskin. Come and us, at the New Hat Company, 146 and 148 Nassau street.

Buchanan Standing Upon the Union, Fill-more dandling the Union, and Fremont holding the Union, a his right hand. These subjects to be added to the 10,000-pictorial representatives at HOLMES' gallery soon, 29 Broad-way. Cost, 22 and 30 cents.

The Medical Specialist for July is Out Containing practical articles on discases of the longs, the stomach and liver, and the skin, in interclinical language. The SPECIALIST is the only journal in the United States devoted to the medical education of the people. Yearly subscription, \$1; single number, 10 cents. Specimen copy sent free to anypart. SHERMAN & CO., under the Astor House, N. Y.

Planes, Melodeous and Harmontaus, from sight different manufacturers—making the largest assortions a the city—besides tifteen around hand planos—all of which will be sold at prices that device competition. Planos to reason rent allowed on purchase, at WATERS, No. 35 Broad and rent allowed on purchase, at WATERS, No. 35 Broad and rent allowed on purchase, as well as the second hand planos. Mosic at reduced prices.

Summer Stock .- Our Large and Elegan stock of summer clothing is now ready and on a bracing many specialities and styles to be found now forming allogether the largest stock of desirable clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate b prices. Nos. 258, 259 and 250 Broadway, corner Warren

French Liven Sun Hats, for Ladies; also

ents' linen fishing lats, just received from Paris ore that has them in the United States. F. E. SMITH, 725 and 727 Heavitway. Cheap Bonnets, Hats, Bloomers, Shakers' ands of every description, at NATHANIEL BINNS' cheap

Disease of the Lungs-Notice.-Dr. Houte

and give notice that during the hot months namenging on Monday, July 14 Instant, no po-eivert after 41; P.M. daily. For the emvio-cessing at a distance from New York, and